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2	<i>Judy Gold</i>		
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6	<i>File: Criminal Committee Investigation</i>		
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19 Aug 59

CIA-RDP86T00268R000700130027-4

FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR
HENRY M. JACKSON (D., WASH.)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1959

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON
ON S. RES. 115 (Study of the Effectiveness of Governmental
Organization and Procedure in the Contest with World Communism)
ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE
JULY 14, 1959

Mr. President:

The Committee on Rules and Administration has reported favorably on S. Res. 115, and recommended that the resolution be agreed to by the Senate. That resolution would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$60,000 by the Committee on Government Operations, through January 31, 1960, to make a study of the effectiveness of the organization and procedures by which national policy is formed for the contest with world Communism.

Mr. President: I believe this study will lay the foundation for constructive action by the Senate to improve our machinery for national policy making and execution.

I have had a number of discussions with the White House staff in which we worked out an agreed basis for handling the study. The President has concurred in these arrangements. In our discussions the Executive Branch expressed a most cooperative point of view, and I have assured the President of my determination that the study will be conducted in the same cooperative spirit, so as to achieve positive results in the national interest.

Our nation now confronts its most serious challenge since the founding of the Republic. That challenge lies in the relentlessly growing over-all strength of world Communism. The challenge goes across the board. It is military, industrial, scientific, political, ideological, cultural, and diplomatic. The Communist goal is plain -- world supremacy for their way of life. It is all too clear how Moscow and Peking plan to reach that

goal. They do not merely plan to outstrip us militarily. They are determined to show that their system is superior to ours in every way -- that it can outproduce, outplan, outorganize, and outthink us, all to the end of imposing a Communist order on the world.

This is the strategy of protracted conflict -- the technique whereby weaker powers, in time, gain the strength to overcome stronger ones.

The belief is now widely shared that our free society is not effectively dealing with the Sino-Soviet challenge, and that defects in national policy-making and execution are an important cause of our difficulty.

The study provided for in S. Res. 115 is directed to this fundamental issue: Can a free society so organize its human and material resources as to outthink, outplan and outperform totalitarianism? Can a free society so organize itself as to recognize new problems in the world and in space -- and respond, in time, with new ideas?

This, of course, is not a partisan matter. Democracy is on trial for its life. Neither party has a monopoly of wisdom or a monopoly of error on this vital matter. Our study will deal with what is a national problem -- a national challenge.

The National Security Council was created by Act of Congress in 1947, with two main purposes: First, to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments and risks of American foreign policy in light of the nation's actual and potential military power. Second, to advise the President on the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security and on the coordination of the agencies concerned. The Congress has never carefully studied the procedures and processes of the NSC to find out whether these purposes are in fact being achieved. It is

time to study this machinery in the light of our experience during the last twelve years of crisis.

The Senate has pending before it a number of bills proposing changes in our national policy-making machinery. It seems necessary and desirable to put these proposals in the proper perspective and not to proceed to create new agencies or to change procedures and processes except as a careful study of our national policy machinery indicates that changes are desirable.

The general questions that will be considered run like this:

1. What is the present structure for formulating, coordinating, and implementing national policy?
2. What is it supposed to accomplish?
3. Is it doing it?
4. In what areas are there grave shortcomings?
5. Why is this the case?
6. What improvements should be made?

As indicated in Resolution 115, if the study reveals ways in which national policy-making machinery could be strengthened and improved, the study will lead to legislation and other proposals.

The study will cover the structural interrelationships of all Federal agencies concerned in forming an integrated national strategy. Thus the study will deal with a broad area not now under inquiry by any Congressional committee.

This study was unanimously voted by the Government Operations Committee. Senator McClellan appointed the following Subcommittee on National Policy to conduct the study: Senator Jackson, Chairman, Senator Humphrey, and Senator Mundt.

The study will be nonpartisan, and will be conducted in a scholarly way. We are all interested, not in destructive criticism but in constructive reform.

The study will concern itself with the structures and procedures by which national policy is formed.

The study is being made by the Government Operations Committee in accordance with the jurisdiction under Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, providing that the Committee shall have the duty of:

"...B. Studying the operation of government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency;

"...C. Evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the government."

Mr. President: I commend to my colleagues the Report of the Committee on Rules and Administration on S. Res. 115. I am confident that our study is capable of making a genuine contribution to the advancement of the national interest. It can be of constructive help to the Executive Branch in finding better ways to organize our government for survival in this dangerous age.

Mr. President, I recommend the adoption of S. Res. 115.

FOR RELEASE A.M.'S
SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1959

FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON, (D., WASH.)

STATEMENT BY SEN. HENRY M. JACKSON, (D., WASH.)
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY OF THE
SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

U.S. Sen. Henry M. Jackson, (D., Wash.), Saturday expressed appreciation for President Eisenhower's assurance of cooperation in an unprecedented congressional study of national policy-making organization by a special Subcommittee headed by Jackson.

Senator Jackson made public an exchange of letters between himself and the President pledging mutual cooperation in the study. Jackson declared: "Never before have the Congress and the Executive branch worked together in a scholarly and non-partisan evaluation of our national policy machinery."

"We recognize that a study of the machinery of the National Security Council and related executive agencies gets into a sensitive area," said Jackson. "The President has made a major contribution to the progress of the study by his assurance of cooperation with our Subcommittee. Now we should be able to get some practical results in the national interest."

The study into effectiveness of government organization and procedure in the contest with world communism, was unanimously approved last Tuesday by the Senate.

The fundamental issue, Jackson said, is whether a free society can so organize its human and material resources so as to outthink, outplan and outperform totalitarianism.

"This, of course, is not a partisan matter," Jackson declared. "Democracy is on trial for its life. Neither Party has a monopoly of wisdom or a monopoly of error on this vital matter. Our study will deal with what is a national problem -- a national challenge."

Serving with Jackson on the special three-man subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee are Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, (D., Minn.)

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and Karl E. Mundt, (R., S.Dak.).

Jackson, as Chairman of the Subcommittee, announced three appointments to the Subcommittee staff: Kenneth Mansfield, Assistant to the Director of Combustion Engineering, Inc., Windsor, Conn., as Staff Director; Robert W. Tufts, Professor of Economics, Oberlin College; and Grenville Garside, New York Attorney.

Following is the text of the exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Senator Jackson:

(See Page 3)

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SENATOR JACKSON
CONCERNING THE STUDY OF NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY, S.RES. 115

UNITED STATES SENATE

Committee on
Government Operations

July 9, 1959

The President
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Since your letter of June 25, 1959 to Senator Johnson concerning the study outlined in S. Res. 115, I have had a number of discussions with your Deputy Assistant Bryce N. Harlow, in which we worked out certain guidelines for the study. I have agreed to these guidelines, a copy of which is attached to this letter, and I understand they also have your concurrence.

This letter is simply for the purpose of confirming this understanding with you. I greatly appreciate the cooperative point of view expressed in the course of my discussions with Mr. Harlow. I want to assure you of my determination that the study will be conducted in the same cooperative spirit, so as to achieve constructive results in the national interest.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON (signed)

Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

HMJ:fw
attach.

(Attachment)

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PROPOSED GUIDELINES

1. The proposed inquiry, insofar as it relates to the National Security Council, will be a study, not an investigation. It will not attempt, by legislation or otherwise, to infringe upon the Constitutional privilege of the President to obtain advice through such organization and procedures as he deems appropriate.
2. Testimony will not be taken from Executive Branch personnel in respect to the substantive consideration of matters by the National Security Council or its subordinate machinery. Personnel of the operating Departments of Government will testify in respect to their own policies or activities but without reference to substantive consideration of such matters by the National Security Council or its subordinate machinery.
3. Study of the National Security Council and its subordinate machinery will be directed to matters involving purposes, composition, organization and procedures. Executive Branch officials will be authorized to make full disclosure as to such matters subject to appropriate security safeguards in case of classified projects.
4. Any testimony by present or former Government officials who have served on the National Security Council or its subordinate bodies regarding the National Security Council and its subordinate machinery will be taken first in Executive session. Decisions as to the taking of subsequent public testimony by such officials with respect to such matters and as to the subsequent publication of their testimony or parts thereof taken in Executive session will be governed by security considerations as agreed in each

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instance between the Subcommittee and a representative designated by the President; and any references to the National Security Council or its subordinate machinery with respect to any matter not covered in paragraph 3 above will not be publicly released except as agreed in each instance between the Subcommittee and the representative designated by the President. The Presidential representative will be authorized to attend all hearings of the Subcommittee relating to the National Security Council or its subordinate machinery and will be provided a transcript of the testimony taken in Executive session as a basis for reaching the decisions referred to above.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

July 10, 1959

Dear Senator Jackson:

Your July 9th letter and its enclosed "guidelines" respecting the study proposed by S. Res. 115 relieve the most serious of the concerns outlined in my June 25th letter to Senator Johnson.

The bounds contemplated by the "guidelines" seem to me to be generally satisfactory, it being my understanding that insofar as the National Security Council is concerned your study is directed to procedures and machinery and not to substance. Within those bounds my staff, including personnel of the National Security Council organization, will, I assure you, work cooperatively with your Subcommittee in an effort to help make this study of value not only to the Legislative

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Branch but to the Executive Branch as well.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (signed)

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.